

===== WPI =====

TI - Sterilised water producer - comprises non-diaphragm electrolytic tank, flow rate sensor, and control circuit portion for washing food, tableware and medical instruments

AB - J09253650 The producer comprises:

- (i) a non-diaphragm electrolytic tank for electrolysing electrolytic solution comprising addition of sodium chloride and hydrochloric acid to water,
- (ii) a flow rate sensor portion for detecting flow rate of diluted water for controlling electrolytic water obtained by electrolysis to desired residual chlorine density and pH, and
- (iii) a control circuit portion.

- USE - Used for washing of foods, tableware, medical instruments, etc.

- ADVANTAGE - Sterilised water having desired residual chlorine density and pH can be obtained even if the amount of diluted water changes.

- (Dwg.0/3)

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PA - (EDED-N) ED KK

- (NIST) JAPAN STORAGE BATTERY CO LTD

MC - D04-A01M D09-A02 E31-C

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AN - 1997-530948 [49]

===== PAJ =====

TI - STERILIZED WATER MAKING APPARATUS

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To always obtain sterilizing water having constant residual chlorine concn. and pH even if an amt. of dilution water is changed by the fluctuations of water pressure by controlling an electrolyte flow rate and an electrolytic current on the basis of the flow rate signal detected by a flow rate sensor part by a control circuit part so as to obtain sterilizing water with desired residual chlorine concn. and pH.

- SOLUTION: A diaphragm free electrolytic cell 1 has an electrode obtained by coating titanium with a platinum.iridium system as an anode and has an electrode obtained by plating titanium with platinum as a cathode 3. Water to which sodium chloride and hydrochloric acid are added is allowed to flow through the diaphragm free electrolytic cell 1 as an electrolyte in a predetermined flow rate and electrolyzed by using the predetermined voltage and current of a DC power supply 7. At this time, a change of an amt. of dilution water is detected by a flow rate sensor 6 and the flow rate value thereof is fed back to a control circuit part 10 and the current of the DC power supply 7 and the flow rate of a constant flow rate pump 8 are controlled corresponding to the change of the amt. of dilution water by the control circuit part 10 to form sterilizing water 9 with desired residual chlorine concn.

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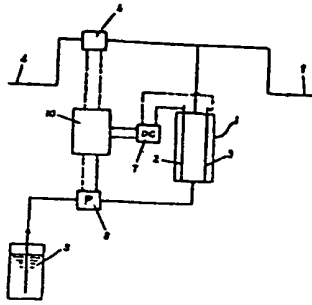
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